IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows.

In the paragraphs beginning on page 15, line 9, and ending on page 16, line 11:

Fig. 1 is an exploded view of a switch device 40 in the present embodiment;

Fig. 2 ~~is a~~ A to Figure 2 C are sectional views showing a peculiar shaped part of a slider 41;

Fig. 3 is a view showing a structure of a contact mechanism group 46;

Fig. 4 ~~is a~~ A to Fig. 4 C are contact switching state views of three movable pieces 66 to 68;

Fig. 5 is a circuit diagram of a switch device 40 in the present embodiment;

Fig. 6 ~~is a~~ A and Fig. 6 B are status corresponding charts of a between a contact switching operation of the switch A, B, C and a stop/rotation operation of the direct-current motor 2;

Fig. 7 ~~is a~~ A and Fig. 7B are diagrams showing a modification of the switch device 40 of the present embodiment;

Fig. 8 A is a structural view ~~and circuit diagram~~ (in a neutral state) of a switch device of a prior art;

Fig. 8 B is a circuit diagram (in a neutral state) of a switch device of a prior art;

Fig. 9 A is an external view of a switch unit 9~~, a plan view of a slider 28 and a sectional view of the slider 28~~;

Fig. 9 B is a plane view of a slider 28;

Fig. 9 C and Fig. 9 D are sectional views of the slider 28;

Fig. 10 A is a structural view ~~and circuit diagram~~ (in an UP state) of the switch device of the prior art;

Fig. 10 B is a circuit diagram (in an UP state) of the switch device of the prior art;

Fig. 11 is a circuit diagram showing a switch device in a type for operation, at the driver's seat, to open and close a window of other seat;

Fig. 12 is a circuit diagram of a switch device having four terminals in total; and

Fig. 13 ~~is an~~ A to Fig. 13 C are explanatory views of contact damage of the prior art.

In the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 4:

Within the case 4, there is provided a switch unit 9 mounted on a printed board 8. This switch unit 9 is to function as a "2-circuit 2 contact" switch of a momentary type, the exterior view of which is shown in Fig.(s)9A to 9D. The switch 9 has two common terminals 11, 12 extended from one side surface of the housing 10, one normally-open terminal 13 extended from the other side surface of the housing 10, and two normally-close terminals 14, 15 extended from the bottom surface of the housing 10. These terminals 11-15 are soldered on a required conductor circuit formed on the printed board 8, and connected to a power line (hereinafter referred to as "+B line") 17, a ground line 18 and the direct-current motor 2. Thus, the configuration of a circuit diagram of Fig. 8B is realized.

In the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 18:

The movable contact 19, 20 is attached on a tip of a metal-make spring leaf movable piece 25, 26. The metal-make spring leaf movable piece 25, 26 is made to be urged downward in the figure by a push button 27A, 27B (the push button

27A is for the switch A, the push button 27B is for the switch B). The push button 27A, 27B is in abutment against an underside of the slider 28 (see Fig.(s) 9A to 9D) movable laterally in the figure. As shown in Fig. 10A, as slider 28 moves left in the figure, the push button 27A only can be separately pressed down along the underside geometry (thick-walled part) of the slider 28. Meanwhile, the upper projection 29 of the slider 28 is engaged with the tip of a lower projection of the knob 3. The slider 28 follows the lower projection 7 of knob 3 swinging left and right (UP and DOWN states), to slide in the left and right direction in the figure.

In the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 14:

The switch device (Figs. ~~8 to 12~~ 8A, 8B, 9A-9D, 10A, 10B, and 11, and 12) in the prior art explained above operates freely from trouble as long as it is applied to the ordinary 14V-based electrical system. However, where it is applied to an electric system based on the higher voltage, e.g. 42V-based electrical system, a great current possibly flow through the contact connected to the negative power source during returning from the UP state to the neutral state or returning from the DOWN state to the neutral state. There is a problem that this current might cause damage to the relevant contact.

In the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 23:

Fig.(s) 13A to 13C are ~~is an~~ explanatory diagrams on contact damage, wherein Fig. 13A is a diagram for example in the UP state, Fig. 13B is a diagram of "immediately before" returning to the neutral state, and Fig. 13C is a diagram of returned to the neutral state. The difference from the explanation of the prior art

lies in that a high voltage (power voltage to 42V-based electrical system, hereinafter as "42V") is applied to the +B line 17.

In the paragraph beginning on page 17, line 14:

Fig.(s) 2A to 2C are ~~is a~~ sectional views showing the peculiar shaped part on the slider 41. In Fig. 2A, a first peculiar shaped part 55 has a slant surface 56, directed toward the lower right of the figure to press down the push button 43, and a flat surface 57 continuing therefrom. When the slider 41 is in a neutral state , the push button is an abutment against the lower surface 41a of the slider 41 in slid in the L direction as shown Fig. 2B, the push button 43 is gradually pushed downward of the figure while being abutted against surface 56 of the first peculiar shaped part 55, finally 55, finally reaching an abutment position (lowermost positon) against the flat surface 57.

In the paragraph beginning on page 23, line 1:

Fig.(s) 4A to 4C ~~is a~~ contact switching state views of the three movable pieces 66 to 68.

In the paragraph beginning on page 28, line 3:

Fig.(s) 6A and 6B are ~~is a~~ state corresponding diagrams of between a contact-changeover operation of the switch A, B, C, and a stop/rotation operation of the direct-current motor 2. More specifically, Fig. 6A is a state diagram wherein the slider 41 is moved in the L direction from the neutral state and again returned to the neutral state, while Fig. 6B is a state diagram wherein the slider 41 is moved in the R direction from the neutral state and again returned to the neutral.

In the paragraph beginning on page 30, line 2:

Herein the marginal period of time Td1, Td2, Td3, and Td4 in the figure is a time period given by a marginal distance La, Lb of the third peculiar shaped part 61 (see Fig.(s) 2A to 2C) formed in the underside of the slider 41 and a slant angle of the slant surface 63, 65. Specifically, the marginal period of time Td1, Td2 is a time period given by a length of a marginal distance lb of the third peculiar shaped part 61 and a slant angle of the slant surface 65. Likewise, the marginal period of time Td3, Td4 is a time period given by a length of marginal distance La of the third peculiar shaped part 61 and a slant angle of the slant surface 63. For the both, the marginal period of time can increased by increasing the marginal distance and making the slant angle more steep. The marginal period of time required in preventing dead-short is "Td2, Td4". The proper value of marginal period of time Td2, Td4 is dependent upon a contact gap and power voltage magnitude and not to be fixed definitely, but it can take approximately 1 ms, for example.